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#### The Past and the Coming Convention.

The Democratic convention which is to meet at St. Louis a week from to-day will differ wholly from the Republican convention held at Chicago last week. This difference will be not merely in political principle and policy, but also and strikingly in its freedom from control by any single dominating personality.

Everything was cut and dried for the Republican convention. The Chairmen temporary and permanent, had been selected long in advance, under White House inspiration; their speeches had been prepared weeks before. So also was it with the men appointed to nominate a predestined candidate and to second his nomination. The platform had been written, to the crossing of a t, at the dictation of the White House. It was a convention without discussion and been arranged for it at Washington. It had nothing to do of its own motion, so far as concerned its main nomination and the expression of its political faith.

The Democratic convention which assembles at St. Louis next Wednesday will be preeminently for discussion, for deliberation and for judgment. Nothing except the most superficial and mechanical details has been arranged for it. No individual among its delegates will dominate it; and who among them will prove most potent in their influence is wholly conjectural. Mr. BRYAN will be only a modest delegate from Nebraska, with far less power in the deliberations than will be exercised by many others. Judge PARKER may have more delegates specifically instructed for him than any other candidate, but neither he nor his advocates and political managers will enter the convention as a dominating force. They must take their chances with the rest. No man will become dominant till he is made dominant by the final selection of him as the Democratic candidate for President.

That is, the Democratic convention will be a deliberative body. It will frame its platform for itself, at St. Louis and not take its declaration of principles ready made from Lincoln, or Albany, or anywhere else.

The Democratic convention, accord ingly, will be the self-governing body such an assembly was intended to be. It will pick out its own leader and declare its own will in the platform it sets up; and as yet all is uncertainty as to who the man will be and what will be the will go before the American people in the momentous canvass for the election of a President.

. This doubt, we see, inspires merriment or at least an affectation of derision, in some quarters of the political opposition; yet is it not more congruous with our historical methods in politics than a certainty as to the outcome of a party convention which defeats deliberation and merely registers a decree?

Does it not more accurately express the state of mind of the American people four months before the election of a President to be inaugurated in March, 1905?

Signs of Improvement in Ireland. That Americans should be deeply interested in the actual and prospective condition of the Irish people will be recognized as inevitable when we recall that there are in the United States more than twice as many persons of Irish blood as there are in Ireland itself. It would, therefore, be superfluous to dwell on the importance of noting the signs of economic progress and social amelioration in Ireland. The facts and deductions of Sir HORACE PLUNKETT in his recent book on "Ireland in the New Century" have been confirmed to a considerable extent by the observations of Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER, formerly United States Consul at Birmingham, and lately

acting as Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Louisiana Purchase Expelition. An outline of the informa-tion acquired by him in Ireland is given in the June number of the North Ameri-We need not remind our readers of what Mr. DAVITT and Mr. MACMANUS have pointed out in THE SUN's columnsisputable truth, namely, that the last Land Purchase act has thus far

far short of justifying the optimistic forecast of its advocates, among whom Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN and Mr. T. W. RUSSELL were equally conspicuous. The number of Irish landlords who have been found willing to sell their estates at a reasonable price has proved to be much smaller than was looked for, and consequently the proportion of their tenants who have been nabled to transform themselves into cant proprietors is as yet insignificent relatively to the hopes held up. From this point of view, the outcome of all the land purchase laws put together has been up to the present hour simply this: That about one-tenth of all Irish tensuis have managed to buy their holdings. It is also true that is Ireland farm seem to be still measured by the standard. In England, where to low enough, the average is 2.50 a week; but in the sister it does not rise above \$2.50. As are sets a criterion for the wages

artisans—it is not surprising that the average rate of wages in Irish factories should range from 10 to 30 per cent. be-low that paid in England. It is also true that, because since 1874 considerably more women than men have emigrated annually from Ireland, and because most of the male emigrants are in the prime of life, the birth rate in Ireland has declined, becoming in 1891 only 23 per 1,000 of population, as against 31 in England and 34 in Scotland. It is further to be noted that by the same year the marriage rate had sunk to 9 per 1,000 in Ireland, which presents a significant con- an opening for attack. Reading between trast to the rate of 14 in Scotland and of

1516 in England. So far we have dwelt only on the dark side of the picture. There are lights, however, as well as shadows. There is no doubt that there has been an astonishing improvement in the housing of the population. Judge WILLIAM O'CON-NOR MORRIS, who undeniably is a competent witness, testifies that the dense and wretched hovels which sixty years ago barely sheltered the millions of indigent Irish, though still too frequent have been for the most part effaced On the other hand, the houses of the better class have signally increased in number, though the aggregate population has declined enormously.

Notable also is the result of the wisely directed effort made by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. Thus the Dairy and Agricultural Cooperative Society, which was unique of its kind in 1889, numbered twelve years later 187, besides 81 auxiliaries. Of agricultural societies proper there was none fifteen years ago, whereas there are now 106. The first cooperative bank was started in 1895; six years later there were 102 such institutions. The total number of farmers' cooperative societies rose in little more than a decade without spontaneity. Everything had beginning with 1889, from one to 553 and the total membership from 50 to 51.000. These experiments in self-help are now supplemented by a Government department of agriculture.

The deduction from all the data obtainable is that although Ireland is still a "most distressful country" its inhabitants are incomparably better housed than they used to be, that there are discernible signs of a marked improvement in its agriculture and of a revival of its industries.

White and Black in South Africa.

The census of 1891 gave the population of Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal as 736,000 whites and 2,330,000 blacks. A census just completed shows the present numbers as 1,115,000 whites and 4,000,000 blacks. There must be added the East Indians in Natal, 43,000 in 1891 and 101,000 at the present time.

This shows the increase in the total number of whites as approximately 60 per cent., and in number of native blacks as nearly 80 per cent. Naturally, the conditions of the war have had some influence on the movement of population; but even without the war there is no reason to doubt that the native black race within the area is increasing more rapidly than is the white through normal increase assisted by immigration. It is fair to assume that the mining activities in the Transvaal which are expected a a result of the importation of Chinese labor will give some impetus to white settlement in that section. In none of the three other areas is there any sign of

In Cape Colony during the thirteen years which have expired since the last census the blacks have increased more rapidly than the whites. While the whites have increased 52.55 per cent., the increase of blacks has been 59.07 per cent. and the latter now outnumber the former by more than 3 to 1. The figures show 575,102 whites and 1,829,776 blacks. In Natal the white population has increased 127.11 per cent.-from 42,759 to 97,109; and the blacks have about kept pace with them by increasing from 469,747 to about ,000,000. The Orange River Colony reverses the record of its southern and eastern neighbors. Thirteen years ago there were 129,787 blacks to 77,717 whites. To-day the figures are 143,000 whites to 142,000 blacks. The Transvaal and Swazieland follow Natal and Cape Colony. In 1891 the whites numbered 288. 579, to 581,250 blacks. The blacks now show 1,053,975, while the whites number only 300,225. The Transvaal condition

Kaffir labor in the mines. In the face of this record it is plain that South Africa has a long road to travel before it becomes that which many Britons declared it would be as a result of the war-a "white man's country."

s attributable largely to the demand for

### A Critical Stage of the War.

The causes which operated to give the apanese their initial success at Port Arthur seem to exist still, and the place is proving itself a veritable deathtrap for the Russian fleet, as dangerous to emerge from as to remain in. Outside. se the report of Admiral Togo shows. there is an ever watchful enemy on the water waiting to catch the Russian fleet if it ventures out; while on the land side, in the rear, the Japanese army is gradually completing the investment.

The vice of the Russian position a Port Arthur is inherent, and the only thing that could save the situation now. to all appearances, would be a relieving squadron. But there is none in sight. and only a signal victory by Gen. Kouro-PATEIN over Gen. KUBOKI and Gen. OKU could raise the blockade by land. Whether he can achieve that is the question of the hour.

The reports of the movements of the two Japanese Generals, though replete with detail, give no information, and hardly a clue, to what is actually going on. Meanwhile the accounts from the Russian side leave it pretty much in doubt whether Gen. KOUROPATKIN means to assume the offensive or remain on the defensive. It may reasonably be assumed that the steady stream of reenforcements which he has been receiving during the past two months will at least enable him to make a vigorous defence, and perhaps in that way obtain what may be called a negative victory; for it is obvious that if the Japanes cannot push him above Ta hichao before

the rains they will find themselves in an awkward position, even with Dainy as a secure base, after the fall of Port Arthur, which now is generally assumed.

Some of yesterday's despatches from correspondents on both sides seemed to lift the veil, for a moment, but they bore every evidence of having been so carefully censored that they conveyed little meaning. The situation generally very much resembles one of those described in Napier's Peninsular War, when WELLINGTON and MASSENA manœuvred for days before either afforded the other the lines of the various accounts one may detect an intention on the part of the Japanese General to try to draw out and hold the Russians to the south, while preparing toward the northwest a swift and sudden blow that would out them off from Harbin and force them to retreat across the Liao River into neutral Chinese territory. If this should be done it would at once raise new questions.

Concerning the fighting to date, one thing is to be remarked, and it is that as yet only the Siberian troops and Cossacks have been engaged. The bulk of the Russian Army has not yet been heard of in the field; and it is that with which the Japanese will now come in contact. But the real question seems to be the relative quantity and quality of the artillery on either side. In the actions fought up to now the Japanese have had the superiority, both in the numbers of guns and in their effects, and no reason has appeared to encourage a belief that the balance has changed. If, however, there is such a change the next great battle may bring a surprise in a Russian victory. Otherwise retreat to the north along the railway or across the Liao into Chinese territory is inevitable.

The thing most to the Russians' credit s that they managed to put their disabled battleships at Port Arthur into a floatable condition, and were able to clear the entrance of the harbor of the Japanese obstructions.

Two College Presidents on Selfishness.

Two baccalaureate sermons preached to college graduating classes on Sunday dealt with substantially the same theme -selfishness as contrasted with altruism or conduct governed by motives outside of self and superior to self.

President HADLEY of Yale University after saying that "the really fundamental thing in a man's life is his choice of a religion," confined the election to one of two religions-first, "the religion of Mammon, whose dominant purpose is selfishness;" and second, "the religion of God, whose purpose is service and whose creed is loyalty to something larger than yourselves."

Practically, however, all men are by the compulsion of nature and economic law both selfish and unselfish. "The wrath of man shall praise Thee," says the Psalmist, and it is profound philosophy. Even "the religion of Mammon" must serve "something larger than yourselves." Even greed cannot make and keep its accumulations without rendering that altruistic service. It does not hide its talent in a napkin, but puts i to use and thereby helps others.

President HARRIS, preaching at Am herst College, contrasted the pursuit of wealth for itself with "anxiety for the betterment of the world in higher than material values." As an example of the first he cited "the fashionable society of our cities-a society of the wealthy," the expensiveness of food, drinks, clothes and decorations," in a "silly scramble of vulgarity and sensuousness.

Relatively to the whole number of the rich, these scramblers are few. Very often in New York only when men come to die is it discovered how rich they were Nothing in the manner of their lives had indicated wealth; yet they left great estates, and the inventory of their investments included the choicest of securities. Neither are the expenditures of the rich, no matter how profuse, extravagant relatively to their incomes, except in a few instances.

Whether profuse or niggardly, however, they are unable to confine themselves to the "religion of Mammon," as President HADLEY calls it.

Neither pure selfishness nor complete unselfishness is possible. The necessary struggle for existence is selfish. Self. preservation makes necessary practical altruism. For example, take private and public health. A man who wants to keep well himself is obliged to kill microbes of disease for the benefit of his neighbors also.

The young men who have just grad uated from Yale and Amherst will find out, if they have not found out already that it is impossible for a man to live to himself alone, and that if they attempt the feat they are likely to land in a lumbic asylum, a poorhouse or a prison.

### New Political Elements.

According to the most authoritative estimates, there are now about 700,000 Jews in New York, the total population of which in 1903, as estimated by the Census Bureau, was 3,716,139. Perhans the Jews may be about one-fifth of the present population.

In 1900 the number of the foreign born in New York of all races was 1,279,080. Of these, 282,343 were German, 275,102 Irish and 145,433 Italian. Since then the Italians have more than doubled in number, but the increase in the two other races has been small relatively. The Jews in 1900 numbered about 500,000, and since then, as we have said, they are estimated to have increased to at least 700,000, making them, probably, the most numerous of a single race.

In the two years of 1902 and 1903 Jewish immigration, according to the statistics of Jewish Charity, amounted to 118,000, and this year the number will reach, if not exceed, 75,000. Nearly three-quarters of them remain in New York, though the charitable organization of which that paper is the organ is using efforts to distribute them through the Union-efforts which, it seems, are stoutly resisted by property interests in the East Side Ghetto and also by "those theorists, intensely Jewish in feeling, who believe that distribution means

ultimate assimilation." The political importance of this great

Jewish population, already great, will increase steadily and largely with its augmentation by immigration, now at the high water mark. In 1900 only about half of the natives of the countries from which the Jews chiefly come had taken out their first naturalization papers. The most generally naturalized of all the foreigners in New York were the Irish, with the Germans closely following. Of the Italians, now so important an element in the population, only little more than one-half had been naturalized or had taken out their first

naturalization papers. The explanation of this relatively small naturalization rate among the Jews and the Italians is, obviously, that, more than any others, the population of these races is made up chiefly of recent immigrants; but, of course, the longer they are here the greater will be the increase of naturalization among them.

Already they are citizens and voters to an extent which makes them a political factor of great importance. Together, these races must be now more than one-quarter of the population; and their increase by immigration has been, and probably for years to come will continue to be, the largest of any foreign races in New York.

The last election, the Mayoralty election, indicated that the preponderance of the Jewish and Italian citizens voted for Mayor McCLELLAN, who carried by large majorities all the districts in which they are most numerous. Of course, it is not safe to assume that in a national election for President they would all vote in the same way, or for Democratio Electors; but the fair inference from that election is that their tendency is to the Democratic side. It may be assumed that they will keep up the Democratic majorities, on the East Side more particularly, to the level at which they were held when that district of the town was chiefly Irish in its inhabitants, or in the period before the great Italian and Jewish immigration.

The total of the males of voting age in New York in 1900 was 1,007,670. Of these, 443,105 were native whites and 17,173 native negroes and 300,660 were naturalized foreign born; while, of the foreign, 45,235 had taken out their first naturalization papers. It is safe to assume, therefore, that at the Presidential election in November at least 350,000 of the foreign born will be entitled to vote; and of these, Jews and Italians will make up a large part.

# The Legical Democratic Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mayo McCiellan is the "logical candidate" of the Democratic people, and not a man like Judge Parker, whose attitude on the questions the day cannot be ascertained.

A man like McClellan, who has shown no

incertitude in his actions, has withstood the opposition of pulpit, press and political opponents, winning approbation from former adversaries, has a record which the mass of people will not forget, even though a David B. Hill may be most anxious for them so to

NEW YORK, June 28.

Literary Cherekee Indians. A Cubau's Prophecy Regarding This

Literary Charakce Indians.

From the Kenzas City Journal.

Among the more prominent indian writers of the Cherokee nation are Dr. Emmet Starr, who is writing a book, "The Genzalogy of the Thirteen Original Cherokee Families;" Mrs. Narcissa Owen, who is collecting the legends of the Indians; and Mrs. Josephine Hall, who is writing "The History of the Cherokee Nation."

Adam Lacy is the author of several books upon political subjects, and is recognized as an authority Adem Lacy is the author of several books upon political subjects, and is recognized as an authority among the Indians. So also is Drift Humming-bird, who, as his name indicates, is of a poetic disposition. Wolf Coon is another of the prolific writers. He has written upon a large number of

subjects. A prominent man in newspaper work among the Indians is Augustus E. Ivey, who is known also to the palefaced world. Ivey is a poet of no small reputation. Sequichie is another fine example of the Indian writer. He is probable a more of the Indian writer. He is probably a more prolific writer than any other living Indian. He has written many books on the subject of government. He

many boots on the subject or government. He has written criticisms upon the systems in vogue in the United States, and his comments have met with Federal approval. He has written the code of laws adopted and followed by the Cheroken nation. But he has not confined himself solely to serious topics. He is also a romancer and a poet.

#### Reincarnation the Explanation To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It seems to me that the Slocum disaster may be satisfactorily explained by the doctrine of Reincarnation, taken in

on with the law of cause and effect, so plainly set forth in the words, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

The suffering of the Slocum victims would thus

The suffering of the Slocum violums would thus be understood as being not a punishment for, but a result of, suffering inflicted upon others in former suistenees. And the fact that they do not remember is would not impair the explanation, for it is claimed that the memory of past lives is regained claimed that the memory of past lives is regained for some time between incarnations. "He perfect," said Christ. I do not know if any

of your other readers feel able to become so in some sixty or seventy years of life. I am quite sure I

## Communicants of the Church of England.

From the Saturday Review.

The population of England and Wales in 1901 was 22.23c,075, and by this time it must be a million more. The "Official Year Book" of the Church of England for 1904 only accounts for 2,123.551 com-England for 1904 only accounts for 2,123,551 com-municants. Making every allowance for the chil-dren, the sick, Jews and all nonconformists, the proportion of that population who are living up to their Church privileges is small enough to con-stitute a serious problem for the Church. But the Church seems to be considerably stronger to-day than it was ten years ago. Then the dommuni-cants seem to have been about one in every eighteen of the noulation, while one in fifteen seems to be of the population, while one in fifteen seems to

Breaking Bee in Kansas.

Breaking Bee in Kansas.

From the Minneapolis Messenger.

The breaking bee of Thomas McLean, ne ar Meredith, Cloud county, which was noticed in the Delphos items last week, was, we are informed, an occasion of considerable note in that section. There were engaged in it 144 horses, 22 mules, 27 yoke of ozen, and 88 ploughs. Eighty acres were broken before noon. The Delphas item stated that an ox was killed; it was also cooked, with many other good things, for dinner. Fifteen more acres were broken in a short time after dinner, and twelve teams, on their way home, broke about the same amount for a widow who lives near there.

Matrimonial Discord in British Columbia To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These adver-

I hereby give notice that from and after this dat i will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Geraldine Wall.

NAMARMO, B. C., June 14, 1904. NOTICE.

1 didn't know J. J. Wall had any credit except aloons and breweries.

GERALDINE WALL.

### Slow Trains of Spain.

Trains in Spain are certainly slow. A rate of ten or twelve miles an hour is considered a good average of speed for everyday travellers. When the Spanish officials wish to show visiting foreign. ers what they really can accomplish in the way of rapidity, they offer express trains which das rapidity, they over express trains which cases madly across the landscape at an average rate of fitteen or eighteen miles an hour. In one way this proves an advantage, for the traveller sees a great deal more somery for his money than if he were rushed past it swiftly. A REVIVAL OF WHALE FISHING.

FREE PORTS IN SIBERIA.

Russia has been so eager to produce her

self all that her people consume that for many years she has maintained heavy

import taxes at all her western ports, ever upon most of the articles of which the home

supply is still inadequate. For many years it was impossible to introduce this policy in eastern Siberia, whose mineral and agri-

tain open doors on its Pacific coast. The year 1909 was fixed as the limit of the free

rade policy in the eastern provinces of the

empire, the idea being that the development

of Russian and Siberian manufactures and the completion of the Siberian railroad

would by that time enable the home manu-

acturers and farmers to produce every-

hing needed for the further development

of the vast domain of the Czar.
Russia, however, finally decided to in-

roduce her heavy customs charges at the

ports of eastern Siberia long before the

ime fixed for the abolition of free trade.

Her tariff schedules went into effect at

Vladivostok about the close of 1900, after

hirty-seven years of free trade; and since

then the commerce of eastern Siberia with the United States, Canada, Japan, China

The change having proved a dismal fail-

are, attention was recently called to the fact

by the new board created in the Govern-

ment at St. Petersburg in June, 1903. This

board was organized to take supervision of

the development of the Russian mercantile marine so as to render it independent of

foreigners. One of its members was sent to

Vladivostok, and it did not take him long to

jecide that the trade of that port had been

The local board of trade proved to him

that under the free port regime the com-

merce of the port with oversea and the

adjacent country. The introduction of

customs, however, had almost destroyed

all marine trade with other countries. The

volume of commerce was less than it had

been for many years. Efforts had been

made to maintain trade relations with

communication between Vladivostok and

the main line of the Manchurian railroad

was forbidden, the attempt had failed.

THE PROPHETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Below is ranslation of a letter to El Mundo of Havana.

territory and power: in fact, meanly helf of that which it possesses to day. Menico will raise itself to the front rank of nations, recovering some of its territory lost to the United States—such as California, Texas and New Mexico. And Porto Rico, Hayti and Santo Demingo will solidify with Cubality one nation.

Hayst and Santo Demingo will schully who cannot no ne nation.

The writer is not a Mexican, as you may perhaps conjecture, but a Cuban in full possession of his mental faculties and a friend and admirer of the Yankee people, and one who believes, although he is not a Spiritualist, and for some reason that he cannot explain, that for a fraction of a moment the yell of the future has been torn aside and enabled him to predict the events cited above.

HAVANA, June, 16.

Political Acrestics.

From the Baltimore American.
"Democrat" wants to know if scrossics show

anything beyond the aminity of those who pre-pare them; that is, political acrostics. "Demo-crat" particularizes by wanting to know if the ar-

rangement of such acrostics, or the mere fact that the names permit of such arrangement, indicates anything with regard to the probabilities of the outcome of the St. Louis convention. Why, cert,

Democrat." What could be more convin

WILHams

HEarst SteVenson ParkEr

OLney

Gorman

BryAn

BryAn

Bryan HeaRst

Parker

OINEY

Williams

Bryan

OlneY?

Hearst

GOrman

StEvenson

Certainly every one of these acrostics, according

o the signs of the seers and soothsayers, indicate

that the person whose name is so formidable is to be the party's nominee for the Presidency at St. Louis

and if so-and how can such rational signs fail!

what a merry time there will be in the campaign!

Passing of Ristoric English Oaks.

From the London Datty Chronicle.
Our historic caks are, with every great storm, diminishing in number. Dumorey's Oak, is Dorsetahlre, 2,000 years old, disappeared from this cause in 1708. Wallace's Oak, at Ellerbile, was 700 years old when it was blown down some fifty

Oak, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, estimated to be over 1,000 years old; and William the Conqueror's

Oak, in Windsor Great Park, has attained the ripe

oak, in windor dross Park, has attained the Pipes age of 1,300 years. Perhaps the finest cake of great antiquity in the land are to be found in the dukeries. About half a mile from Weibeck Abbey is Greendale Oak, credited with 1,800 summers, and now a mere ruin sustained by props. Through its hollow interior a coach and four has been determined.

To many the nature of Russia's religion is only vaguely understood. Christianity was introduced into the country in the ninth century. The Estab-

lished Church, says our authority, is identical independent with the Greek Church. The liturgy

doctrine with the Greek Unuren. In integrally which is read in Siavonic, is the one used originally by the Church at Constantinople. Until recently, any form of discent was not tolerated. Under the laws of Alexander II., Catholius and Protestants

ClevelanD?

Or yet this:

And yet again:

C. E. NOZON.

the neighboring countries; but as

the official saw it, was a dead town.

to be borne.

ROCHESTAR, June 27.

almost stifled since it ceased to be free.

and Corea has been seriously hampered.

acts, were required to pay duty.

In an article which presents all the thrill-ing interest d. some of the old tales of voy-age and alventure in whaling ships, the Toronto Globs notes the revival of the whal-Five weeks ago the Russian-Govern-ment decided to open all the ports of the East Siberian littoral to free trade. This is a complete reversal of the policy which Russia long had in view for the Pacific ports of Siberia and which has been in full ing industry by the people of Newfound-Instead of two and three year voyages

n which ship's boats are used in capturing the giants of the deep, the Newfoundland industry is prosecuted in the immediate waters of the faland by the use of small but handy steamers of about 100 tons burden, with a speed of about thirteen knots. The "strike" is made with a bomb fired from a gun at the bow of the steamer. A successful shot results in almost immediate death, cultural resources required machinery and other aids which European Russia was un-able to supply. So Vladivestok was one of the freest ports in the world. Only a few articles, like petroleum and alcoholic prodand three, four, and even five whales a day have been taken by single crews. One steamer brought to the shore five whales each day for three days in succession, and another one killed twenty-three in a single week. That is the purely com-mercial side of the industry, and is quite as dull and procesic as digging potatoes.

But there is another side which is full of

thrill and excitement. Taken as a sport, it bears about the same relation to the most exciting salmon or tarpon fishing that those sports bear to the pursuit of the shore dam. One day last March, a 91-foot buil whale, struck but not vitally injured, towed the Pums around and across and up and down Placentia Bay for three days before a killing shot could be sent into his huge body. Reversed engines throughout the fight failed to tire the monster. Again and again he charged the little vessel, and ramming was avoided only by the quickness of the steamer. After seventy-four hours of this, there came the opportunity for a killing shot.

The Humber had a twenty-eight hour struggle with another off Cape Spear. The Cabot had a nineteen-hour fight with an 88-footer. Six to twelve hour runs with danger in every minute of them are frequent. When killed, the whales are taken shore stations where the oil is tried out the whalebone, now worth about \$12,000 a ton, is extracted, and the refuse ground up for fertilizer.

oastal waters of the island. Their catches for last year were: Puma, 280; Humber, 215; Cabot, 211; Viking, 177—a total of 803, a Cabot, 211; Viking, 177—a total of 868, a record-breaker in the history of whale neighboring nations had shown steady and fishing. encouraging growth. Foreign steamers had helped to build up the city and the

#### The Wrecking of White Republicanism in the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: really true, as it appears on the surface, that a bird in the hand is worth many in the bush to the Republican party? One would judge so from the wreck made of the white Republi-can organization in the South. The people of the South have never been able to under-stand the persistence with which all effort to create a respectable Republican organization in the balliwick of Democracy is squelched by the dominant faction.

in the balliwick of Democracy is squelched by the dominant faction.

Of course, it is puerile to assume a putative love for the millions of blacks in the South as the cause, and every intelligent observer knows it is not the millions of negroes in the South who are being catered to, but rather the thousands in close States in the North.

In my judgment the South has been ready for at least ten years to divide along rational political lines as soon as the Republican party produces a stateman sufficiently broad to observe that readiness and places him at the party's head. The young men of the South are Democrats not because they wish to be, but because they have to be.

If the Republican party is really the friend of the negro, why not exercise its nimble friendship in performing the greatest service to the greatest number? Why coddle a few thousand negroes in close States and leave the millions of negroes in the South in a hopeless and helpless political quagmire; for so long as the Republican party pursues its present policy racial differences in the South will keep the negro where he is politically, and the reck-ribbed dibratter of Democracy will continue rock-ribbed.

Recgnition of white Republicanism will split that rock, but nothing else will. The negro question is really the foundation on which the South North and South will come, will split that rock, but nothing else will. The negro question is really the foundation on which the Solid South rests. Remove the foundation, the fundamental cause, and the new alignment, out of which incalculable good to both North and South will come, will fellow.

USET POCKET VOTER.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 25. He reported that there was no hope of developing Russian steamship connections with other ports of eastern Asia while the tariff barriers existed. This was just before the war began, and Vladivostok, as So Vladivostok is to be a free port again It is declared from St. Petersburg that free trade for the ports of eastern Siberia will be the permanent policy of Russia. How-ever that may be, it is not likely that Russia will be in a position, after the end of the present war, to reimpose upon the trade of that new and struggling part of the empire

the burdens which a few years of unpleasant experience have shown to be too heavy

Notable British Quakers,

Within three or four years the United States will find itself involved in a disastrous war with Mexico. Cubs. France. Germany and some other Fower European or American, the name of which I am at a loss to give at present. As a consequence of this war, the United States will lose a great deal of its From the London Daily Chro The number of Quakers whose names are house The number of quastrs wants assess a new hold words is amanting when it is remembered that there are less than 20,000 of the sect in the kingdom, Lord Lister, the inventor of antisoptic surgery, is a Quaker. So is Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, the electrician. Sir Edward Fry, the famous exJudge of the Appeal Court, and his brother the M.P. are descended from the celebrated Emeritably to John Bright and W. E. Forster come inevitable and the John Bright and W. E. Forster come inevitable and the John Bright and W. E. Forster come inevitable and the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Bright and W. E. Forster come in the John Brig nded from the celebrated Elizabeth Fry mind. Mechanics' institutes were founded Friend Dr. Birkbeck, and Egyptian hierogiph

> But it is in trade and commerce that Quakers have made their most enduring mark. Hydraulio engineering was fathered by the brothers Tangye. George Stephenson and the first railway were financed by the Peases of Darlington, the misfortunes of whose firm grieved the whole North Country a year ago. Bradshaw, of the immortal railway guide, was a Quaker, and so was Edmundson, who invented railway tickets. Practically all the encog and chocolate consumed in Britain is made by Quakers—the Frys of Bristol, Cadbury is made by Qualtria and Rowniree of York. The bis-out factories of Huntley & Palmer, and Peek & Frean are more Qualter enterprises. The original Bryant & May were both Quakers. Reckitt's blue. Christy's Mau, and Allen & Hanbury's blue, Christy's hate, and Alien a Hanbury's drugs are likewise the wares of Friends. Quakers established the great breweries of Barclay & Perkins, Hanbury & Buxton, the Aliens, and the Walkers. Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the famous shipping line, was a Quaker, and so were the control of the famous alipping line, was a Quaker, and so were the originals of such banking firms as Overend, Gurney & Co., Barclay, Bevan & Co. and Cave, Tugwell & Dimedale.

Strange Myths of the Tibetane.

From the Booklovers Magazine.

The Tibetans have numberiess strange myths, one, the most curious, pertaining to the sun, moon, and stars. The sun is believed to be an immense ball of yak-meat and fat, whereon the spirits of departed ancestors are supposed to feast, the light being caused by its heated condition. The stars are portions of this immense feast which, drepping to earth, give birth to animals for the sustenance of suffering humanity. The moon is a lesser ball of similar texture as the to earth, give hirth to animals for the sustenance of suffering humanity. The moon is a leaser ball of atmilar texture as the sun, in use while the larger one is being replemented for the morrow. When sun or moon falls to appear in cleudy days and nights it means that the d.liles are undergoing a period of fasting and religious abnegation. And the parched and sterile condition of bleak regions. the parcined and sterile condition of pices region; is seribed to the fact that many thousand year ago the sun ball slipped from the hands of its keepers, desended too near the earth, and, before being recaptured, scorched those parts with which it came in contact.

The Dirtiest People in the World.

The Dirtiest People in the World.

From the Lancet.

With possible exceptions in the cases of Tibet and Lapland, we are compelled to admit that the English working classes are probably the dirtiest bipeds in the world, alike in their clothes and in their persons, and that they display themselves in public, and even travel by public conveyances, in conditions which would not be telerated in any other civilized country.

Nothing like English working class dirt is ever seen in public on the Continent of Europe, unleas in its far eastern pertions; and dirt is prejudicial to health, not only by its direct physical operation, but in a still greater degree by reason of the absence of self-respect which it entails and which removes from the dirty man or woman at least one safeguard against drunkenness and against misconduct.

The Colonel's Objection

From the Louisville Heraid.

They were discussing the decadence of society a Kentucky, and the well grouned old Colonel, with the air of conscious aristocracy all over him. "It's all gone to the bow-wows, esp-

"It's all gone to the how-wows, especially here in Louisville, where mency is the thing that counts in scolbty, and set family."

"Oh, it seems to me," said the other, "that society is as good as it ever was."

"No, sir," anapped the old Colonel, with emphasis. "In my time we occasionally ran away to get married, but we never thought, sir, of taking the head waiter of the 'restauraw' along to act as best man and wough for the bride. That is a billsh-blank immovation than has enough up since the war."

CHRISTIANITY MORE THAN EVER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: In a letter in THE SUN of a few days age is maken "an argument that the Christian religion is passing into extinction."

The answer to the question, "Why do not men go to church?" according to the writer, is simply this: "For a hundred and fitry years the Christian religion has been slowly expiring, and this fact is now clear to every type of enlightened mind except the theological, which is unable to perceive it, owing to some peculiarity of its formation, or is not honese enough to admit it."

Surely, this is a serious charge to make against those who are so unfortunate as to have a "theological mind;" but the writer, not content with this, repeats the statement in other words: "By the middle of the eighteenth century the work of Christianity as a social factor was practically over."

social factor was practically over."
Several other statements are made with the same boldness, but it is not necessary to dwell upon them, since, Christianity being shown to be alive and thriving, his other

arguments fall to the ground.

If any fair-minded man will review the history of the last century and a half, he will see that Christianity has been the dominant factor in the world, has made laws and established. tablished customs. So far from gradually expiring, Christianity seems to have received a new lease of life. During this period Methodism, for example, has come into existence, and has become a potent influence in the world—a healthy child, surely, to spring from

an expiring parent.

During this same period nearly all our philanthropic institutions have come into ex-istence, founded and supported by Christian men, and having for their object the pro-

During this same period nearly all off philanthropic institutions have come into existence, founded and supported by Christian men, and having for their object the promotion of Christianity.

I have mentioned Methodism. Let me also mention the revival of 1837, which swept over this country, reached the British Isles in 1859, and resulted in the conversion of thousands who remain faithful till this day.

Such revival seasons have not passed away in our day. They were repeated last winter under the preaching of Dr. Chapman in this country, and Dr. Torrey in England.

One need only visit some of our cities to see the activity of Christianity. You will not see it in the thoroughfares: but go down to the haunts of vice, where men are more like beasts than human beings, and you will see the representatives of Christianity feeding the poor, tending the sick, caring for the destitute, and raising up those who have been huried for years beneath the ruins of sin. Others talk of how the fallen should be litted; these men, unheard of, unknown and unrecognized, stoop down and at a tremendous cost to themselves, lift the fallen, whom others despise and bid move on. Go down to the alums and you will see that for active service on behalf of our fallen brothers. Christianity is unapproached and unapproachable. She does and can do. The remedies which others prescribe do not and cannot do.

But take a wider view that this. It was during this period—indeed, during the last century—that foreign missions became an active force in the world. Think of what has been done. In 1782 Carey landed in India. To-day there is in India a Christian community of over a millions of patients receive treatment at the hands of Christian missions became. The Christian community is not composed of the lewest class, as many suppose. It includes engineers, lawyers, doctors, authors, editors, and civil servante. When Edward VII. was crowned Emperor of India in London twenty representatives of the Christian Church were present six of them being ruing prise

before.
The Student Volunteer Movement of America and Britain gives the lie to all such statements. The very flower of the British colleges are pledged to become foreign missionaries. In the face of this, is Christianity rapidly expiring?

BELLFORT, June 27.

From the Amrite Baser Patrika.

Mrs. S. C. Shattacharji writes "The following case of suttee took place at Village Rayed, Shawal (Dacca), during my stay there on inspection tour.
"One Sheikh Akali, aged about 50 years, came to
live with his relative in the above village a few months ago with his wife, aged about 40, and a son aged some 12 years. A fortnight ago Akali fell iii, and practically had no medical treatment worth the name, as generally happens to every poor man in the interior. His case grew more serious day by day, and on the ist instant he showed worse symptoms, which convinced his assembled relatives and friends

"The wife of Akali was till then perfectly healthy and free from any kind of disease. On the date mentioned above, she did not leave the side of her husband for a moment except for half an hour at about 10 A. M. to have a hasty breakfast at the utmost importunity of her relatives to feed her body. A couple of hours later she complained of sudden giddiness and then of deafness. Rustica as they are, nobody paid any special heed to her representation: every one was watching Akali, who was lying perfectly unconnectous. Then ahe was caught by cramps all over her body, especially at the extremities. She had acute speam and lay prostrate. A little before dusk she, who was unable to utter a word so long, uttered aloud "Allah." and closed her eyes forever.

"The poor boy of Akali then realized the gravity of the situation and went crying to his father and reported the death of his mother. The father, so long motionless and speechless, simply uttered a deep mean and died a few hours after. The husband and wife were the next morning buried side by side. God bless the soul of the happy couplet" "The wife of Akali was till then perfectly healthy

Adventurous Career of the New Governor of

From the Washington Post.
"There was a man elected to the Governorship down in our State the other day whose rise in life "The name of our Executive-elect is Napoles

Bonaparte Broward, whose victory in the primaries over such a strong and exceedingly popular man as Congressman Bob Davis was hardly thought possible at the outset of the campaign.

sible at the outset of the campaign.

"The successful man owes his rise in life to his own merits solely. As a boy he worked on a steam-boat for an uncle, first as cook and later as assistant fireman. He says himself that he was not a success as a cook. Later he went into the fishing business off Cape Cod and the banks of Newfoundland, alternating with service on freighting vessels, eyster boats, and like maritime employment. Fi-nally he went back to his native country, and was employed on various steamers that piled the

employed on various steamers that piled the Ajohna River.

"An apisode that won Capt. Broward wide repute was his course as commander of the steam tog Three Brothers, which, just prior to the war with Spain, repeatedly defied the authorities both of Spain and the United States by transporting arms and supplies to the Cuban patriots. He is not, in spite of his adventurous life, anything of the common type of adventurer. On the contrary, he has repeatedly been honored by his neighbors with public office, serving often as Sheriff of his county—Duval county—and afterward as a member of the Legislature."

The Kindness of Jefferson Bavis.

From the Naw Orleans Times Democrat.

"The only time I over each defication Davis was when I was about 8 years old," and a young man in recalling the President of the Confederacy, "but I remember him distinctly. He was in the specious partons of the old Porterfield mandon at Vicksburg when I saw him. It was late in November, and the day was cold and raw. The old Southerner was resting in an armohair before a fire of red scale. With me was a playmate about my age. When we were subsered in, he rose and welcomed us. I don't remember our conversation, but I know my friend recited "The Siege of Vicksburg," and that he received a large apple as a reward, I received one, size; for not rectling, I suppose. When my friend reached the third verse of the poem, he faltered, and then began to cry. Mr. Davie put his arm around the little ctwo. and as if by inspiration the forgotien verses readily came to his mind."